


TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 50

AUGUST 13, 1936

No. 24

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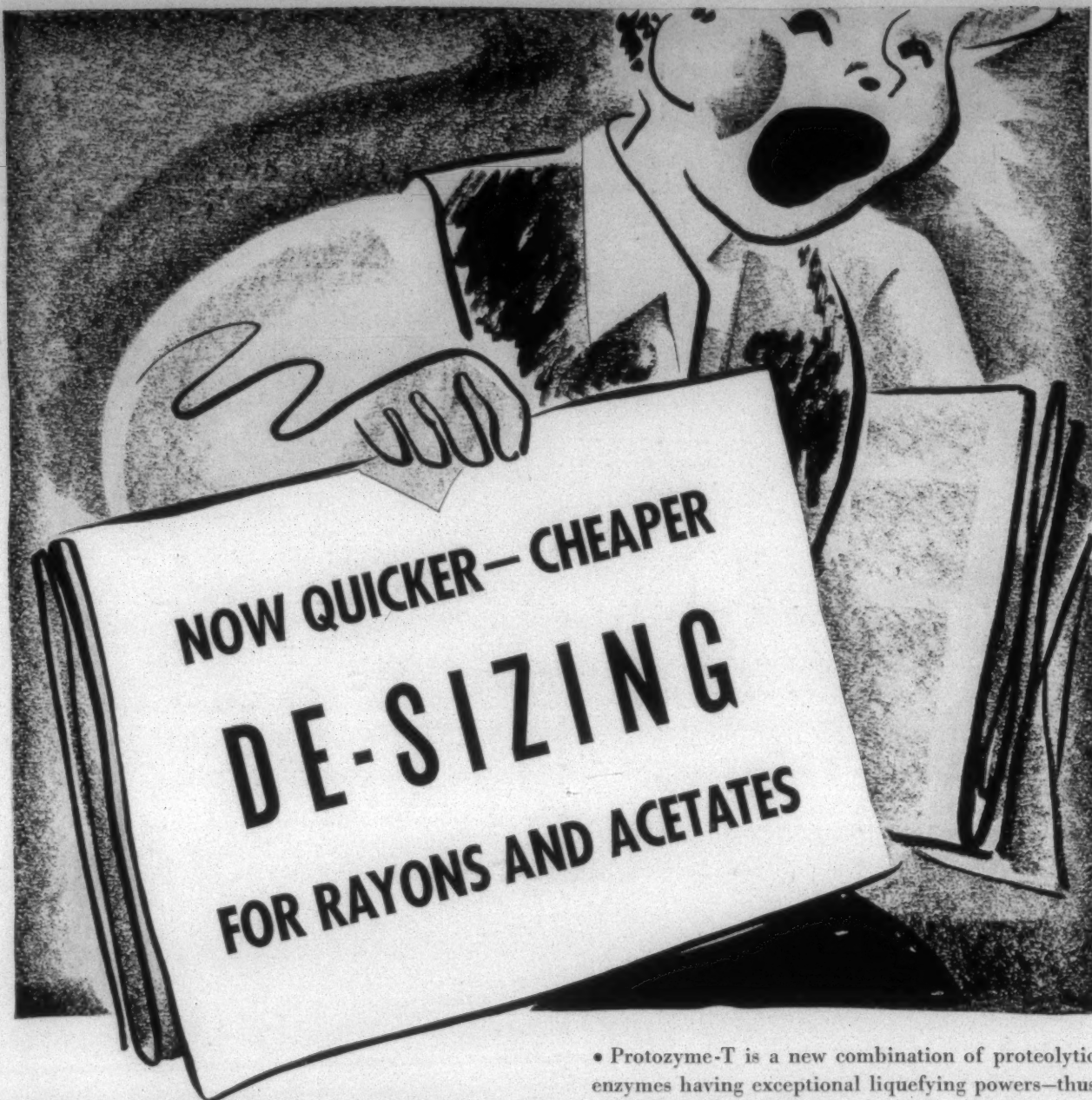
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Mill Men Asked To Aid In Fight Against Imports Of Textiles

SUGGESTIONS as to how mill executives may aid in the fight against the importations of cotton goods into this country are contained in a letter sent out by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The letter, which presents a summary of situation in regard to textile imports, follows:

"President Comer suggests that each mill executive shall see his congressman, his senator, his newspaper editor and his farm leaders and talk seriously with them about losing the domestic market in the production of cotton textiles because of the vast importations of cotton products, rayon, waste and jute coming into this country, particularly from the Orient.

"The total importations of cotton cloth for consumption for the six months' period ending June 30th, was 63,766,000 yards, compared with 36,623,000 yards for the corresponding period of 1935. Japanese goods accounted for 45,290,000 square yards in the cumulative half year total.

"Waste importations which are highly competitive with all forms of Southern cotton mill waste attained disturbing volumes and are depressing the domestic market seriously. This waste is largely being hand cleaned and is coming in duty free as "unmachined" waste which is competing with our waste.

"Japan is the second largest producer of rayon in the world, producing more than 200,000,000 pounds, or the equivalent of 400,000 bales of cotton. Since the trade agreement with Japan relative to Philippine markets it is reported that Japan is technically keeping the pact but smuggling cotton goods through China and sending in large quantities of cheap rayon fabrics.

"From present indications, excessive rayon importations will soon flood American markets and further usurp the uses of cotton. Again, cotton and rayon are being blended and the uses of rayon are gradually being increased while that of cotton even with all of the efforts that are being put behind it seem to be static and tending to decline.

"Rayon is a natural or primary product of Japan while cotton is an imported product and it is reasonable to suppose that Japan in her industrial program will tend toward developing her natural resources rather than depend upon imported primary products.

"Jute comes into this country usurping the possible

use of more than 1,000,000 bales of cotton and nothing has been done to stop it, up to the present time. Although the jute manufacturers say that jute and cotton are not competitive, one instance indicates they are. The United States Post Office Department in securing twine for its use requests bids from both cotton textile mills and jute twine mills, the jute twine mills generally get the business.

"Selling cotton on a net weight basis would lessen the use of jute under present conditions and would also help in increasing the use of cotton. America is the only market in the world trading in cotton on a gross weight basis.

"American progress can not continue and American labor can not compete in an unprotected market with the cheap labor and low living standards of India, China, and Japan. According to a story in the New York Times, Japan has established 500 balanced breakfasts, 500 balanced dinners, 500 balanced suppers, such that an employee or worker can live for 5 cents per day. Children are sold in slavery and peonage and even worse, according to a magazine article. American labor can not cope with this situation. It will mean a revolution and a complete breakdown of the industrial and agricultural system.

"The American farmer can not permit conditions to develop that will destroy his domestic consumer who uses practically half of the cotton produced in the South, and particularly must he protect the Southern textile industry which spins 80% of the domestically consumed cotton. No one desires to offend the farmer's customer or to do anything that will hurt the farmer's market and, yet, in this co-operative world problems must be solved co-operatively.

"President Roosevelt, in raising the tariff on certain numbers and constructions, was only keeping faith with the mills in return for their continued compliance with former code standards. The mills are now "standing by" in a desire to see what protection this tariff raise will give and, in the meantime, they are trying to find out from the farmer and the government how many yards or pounds of goods they think can come into this country and not harm the already established domestic production. They are also asking the question, 'What can be

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Cotton And Viscose Brocades And Slubs

Production Of Equal Shades On The Two Fibres

COTTON and viscose brocades have proved very popular fabrics the last eight years, chiefly on account of the fact that an expensive-looking cloth can be produced at a comparatively low cost. The lower qualities, particularly, are fabrics of somewhat flashy appearance and sell at a price that readily attracts a large proportion of the public.

Like cotton brocades, these cloths are usually made in three widths, 31 in. to finish 30 in.; 39 in. to finish 38 in.; and 49 in. to finish 48 in. The weight varies very considerably according to the quality.

BLEACHING ON OPEN RANGE

The goods are not singed, and bleaching cannot be carried out by the usual rope methods. It is usually done on an open bleaching range, and any of the standard machines now available serves for this purpose. The cloth is allowed to pass first into two or three becks of boiling soda ash and soap; the pieces are then thoroughly washed off and lightly chemicked; washed off again; soured and finally washed off extra well. The operations are repeated if necessary.

It is difficult to lay down hard and fast rules regarding the strength of alkali and the duration of the boil, as the two factors depend to a large extent upon the nature of the cloth. Some of the lower qualities of these brocades are sufficiently bleached with a light boil of a duration of not more than two hours, but with the heavier types it is often necessary to boil for as long as six to eight hours, followed by quite a severe chemick treatment. These cloths may be very easily damaged in the bleaching treatment, and the rayon readily torn away. On this account, the tendency must always be to under-bleach, even if a few of the small moats and seeds still show. But many of the shades selected for these types of cloth are dark ones and often completely cover any slightly deficient bleaching.

Ordinary scutching is far too severe an operation for the majority of these cloths, and any such machines must be designed to ensure that there is no distortion of the rayon pattern. If only an ordinary type of scutcher be available, hand pulling-up must be restored to and the pieces batched up on a padding mangle.

DYEING BY ORDINARY JIG METHODS

Dyeing is carried out by ordinary jig methods, in exactly the same way as for cotton brocades or plain cloths. It is not necessary to employ tensionless jigs, such as are required for dyeing 100 per cent rayon, but if these jigs are available, they are certainly preferable to the ordinary type. It is well to remember that many vat dyestuffs are not suitable for use on viscose material and

readily cause tendering. These fabrics are, however, never subject to the same severe laundering treatment as cotton goods are, and it is sometimes quite feasible to use the very best quality direct colors for certain shades.

An important practical point to remember when vat dyeing the cloth under discussion is that the dyer must obtain his shade in vat liquor as quickly as possible. The amount of caustic soda present in the dyebath brings the fabric, during dyeing, into a state in which it is most easily damaged, and if the goods must go more than eight or ten ends in the dyebath there is a very grave danger of the stitchings breaking out or the fabric bursting, owing to the tightness of the batch while it is winding round the jig roller.

In the case of the striped brocade, which was quite popular about five years ago, but is less so now, greater care should be taken, previous to dyeing, than with any other class of goods to see that the batch is of even width. This allows the stripes to run as nearly as possible over each other during dyeing, an important point. Should the batch be of uneven width, it should be removed and pulled to correct width on the stenter, although this class of fabric is usually mercerized between bleaching and dyeing, and this operation has the most durable influence on the width.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

A serious problem that has long troubled vat dyers of these fabrics is that of obtaining the same shade on the viscose as on the cotton. With certain combinations of vat dyestuffs, the rayon portion persistently dyes darker than the cotton and while the effect is often quite pleasing to the eye consistent repeat dyeings cannot always be obtained.

The subject has been investigated by I. C. I., whose observations we give below:

"The difficulty of obtaining solid dyed shades on cotton-viscose unions with vat dyestuffs has long been an outstanding problem in the trade.

"We have recently carried out an investigation to explore the possibilities of overcoming this difficulty, and during the course of the investigation we concluded that it was impossible to solve this problem by adding retarding and other agents to the dyebath, or by adjusting the dyeing temperature. We, therefore, came to the conclusion that the only satisfactory way of overcoming the difficulty would be either to reduce the dyeing affinity of the viscose to that of the cotton, or to raise the dyeing affinity of the cotton to that of the viscose. The former method recommended itself as being the more practical proposition of the two, and investigation was carried out on these lines.

SUPERIOR AFFINITY OF VISCOSE

"Obviously, the most simple means of reducing the dyeing affinity of the viscose to that of the cotton is to make use of the superior dyeing affinity of the viscose by allowing it to take up from solution some substance which will act as a resisting or retarding agent when subsequently dyed with vat dyestuffs. Several substances were tried for this purpose with varying results, but the most satisfactory of these was tannic acid. It was found however, that for tannic acid to be effective in this respect, it is essential to fix with a metallic salt such as tarter emetic (potassium antimony tartrate), otherwise during the subsequent vat dyeing process the tannic acid is too rapidly stripped off the material by action of the caustic soda in the dyebath. A process was therefore developed which consists of first treating the material with tannic acid for one hour, starting at 200 deg. F. (95 deg. C.), and allowing to cool, then removing the excess liquor in a suitable manner, i.e., by squeezing or by hydro-extracting and fixing for half an hour cold in a solution of tarter emetic. During this preparing process the viscose takes up a much greater proportion of the tannic acid than does the cotton and this, of course, is subsequently fixed on the fiber by the tarter emetic treatment.

DECOMPOSITION OF THE TANNATE

"The vat dyeing process is then carried out in the normal manner on this previously mordanted material, during which the insoluble antimony tannate is slowly decomposed by the action of the caustic soda. As the amount of mordant on the viscose is very much greater than that present on the cotton, there comes a time during the dyeing period when all the mordant on the cotton has been destroyed and this happens while there is still an appreciable amount of mordant left on the viscose. The cotton then starts to dye while the viscose is still resisted. By the time the remainder of the mordant has been stripped from the viscose, the cotton has absorbed quite a large proportion of the dyestuff from the both, and the viscose then absorbs most of the remaining color in the dyebath. In this manner a solid dyed effect can be obtained.

"Naturally the amount of mordant first applied to the material is the controlling influence as to how much of the dyestuff goes on to the cotton and how much on to the viscose, and it is possible in some cases, by adjusting the strength of the mordant, to make the cotton dye darker than the viscose, if so desired. It will therefore be seen that this process offers an almost quantitative method of control over the proportion of dyestuff required on the cotton and viscose portions of a union material.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE AND ALKALINITY

"Our experiments on the above lines have shown that the amount of caustic soda used for the subsequent vat dyeing process and also the temperature at which the dyeing is carried out both exert a very great effect on the success of the results obtained. If excessive quantities of caustic soda are used at high temperatures, the mordant is destroyed so rapidly that it ceases to be effective. On the other hand, if the caustic content of the dyebath is too low, the mordant is not decomposed sufficiently and

hardly any dyeing takes place. It is, therefore, necessary to control the alkalinity and the temperature during dyeing in such a manner that the mordant is completely but only slowly decomposed and so as to allow of gradual interchange on the fiber of mordant for dyestuff.

SUITABLE AMOUNTS OF CAUSTIC

"Under laboratory conditions we find that:

"For Method 3 dyestuffs, which are dyed cold, it is necessary to use 50 per cent excess of caustic soda over the normal recommended quantities in order to obtain a sufficient degree of alkalinity to decompose the antimony tannate.

"For Method 2 dyestuffs, which are dyed with more alkali and at 120 deg. F. (50 deg. C.), on excess caustic soda over the normal recommender amount is required but the best results are obtained when the dyeing temperature is dropped from 120 deg. F. (50 deg. C.) to 95-105 deg. F. (35-40 deg. C.).

"For Method 1 dyestuffs, which are normally dyed with more caustic soda than either Method 2 or 3 dyestuffs, good results can be obtained with the normal recommended amount of caustic soda, provided the dyeing temperature is kept down to 95 deg. F. (35 deg. C.). If the dyeing temperature is higher than this, the mordant is decomposed too rapidly to be effective.

"This pretreatment of the material prior to dyeing has the effect of completely blinding the luster of the viscose when applied in sufficient quantities, but the full luster of the viscose returns during the subsequent vat dyeing, as the antimony tannate is decomposed by the action of the caustic soda during this process and is thus completely removed from the fiber.

SUGGESTIONS OF BULK TRIALS

"With regard to the application of this process to cotton-viscose union piece goods in bulk, we have not yet had the opportunity of carrying out any extensive trials in order to assess the exact conditions and quantities required for dyeing by this method on the jig. We suggest, however, the following as being the best basis for any bulk trials that may be made by this process on the normal type jig:

"For 100 lbs. of cotton-viscose union material.

"The previously scoured and bleached material should first be given 6 to 8 ends in a bath containing: 3 to 4 lbs. tannic acid, 30 to 35 gallons water.

"The temperature of the bath should be set at 200 deg. F. (95 deg. C.) before entering the material, and then allowed to cool during the running period.

"A fresh cold bath should then be prepared with 2 to 2½ lbs. tarter emetic, 30 to 35 gallons cold water. The material should then be given 4 ends through this bath, after which it should be well washed for several ends with warm water.

"Dyeing should then be carried out with vat dyestuffs, making the following adjustments to the alkalinity and the temperature of the dyebath.

"For Method 1 dyestuffs:

"Use the normal quantities of caustic soda, but reduce the dyeing temperature to 95 deg. F. (35 deg. C.).

"For Method 2 dyestuffs:

"Use the normal quantities of caustic soda and dye at 95 deg. F. (35 deg. C.).

"For Method 3 dyestuffs:

"Use 50 per cent excess caustic soda over the normal recommended quantities and dye at 73-85 deg. F. (25-30 deg. C.).

"The above conditions and quantities may, of course, require varying to some extent, according to the nature of the cloth being dyed and the result desired."

DRAWBACKS TO MORDANTING PROCESS

The obvious drawbacks to the above process are the long and hence somewhat costly process of mordanting and, as a result of this, the danger of damage through continual running. Possibly, however, if the new method becomes of practical importance, continuous padding operations will simplify matters.

It will be found after bleaching and dyeing that a warp shrinkage of about 3 1/2 per cent will have taken place, and this cannot be avoided. Merchants allow the dyer and finisher a shrinkage of usually 2 per cent with these classes of goods, and this is considered a satisfactory amount on which O.&K. is not charged up. Little or no finishing is required and after most careful mangling and drying the goods are stentered on the 90 foot hot air stenter, allowing as much strain on the piece lengthwise as is possible; this should bring out the finished length to within 2 per cent of the original grey. It might be mentioned in this connection that users frequently complain of the goods shrinking badly on laundering. It will, of course, be appreciated by the reader that until customers are prepared to allow the dyer the 3 1/2-4 per cent shrinkage which is absolutely natural curtains will shrink when washed.

FILLING

Usually, the pieces are run through a high quality soap only, and this serves as a satisfactory filling. With the lower qualities, particularly, an increased firmness in handle would often be advantageous, but every form of starch exerts an appreciable dulling effect on the rayon and this is considered even more detrimental than undue softness. A variety of proprietary products is now available for finishing these types of goods. Many of these products have undoubtedly a pleasing effect on the fabric, and in many cases are preferable to the best quality soap advocated above. They usually prove fairly expensive, however, and for ordinary practical purposes a good quality soap will suffice.

As with cotton brocades, care must be taken throughout all operations to ensure that the filling, or the straightness of the design, is not unduly distorted. It is even more important in the case of the goods under consideration because they cannot be weft-straightened with the same ease as cotton goods. Operatives must be carefully instructed about avoiding anything of a rough nature that might catch and fray the delicate silk. For instance, a batch could easily catch on a sharp splinter of a wooden stillage, or particularly rough hands could easily fray and pull the silk.

Making-up is carried out precisely in the same way as has been previously indicated, but it is here necessary

to pay even more particular attention to the creasing and rolling, owing to the fact that the soft nature of this fabric soon causes slipping and bagging.

COTTON AND VISCOSE SLUBS

Cotton and Viscose Slubs.—Consider now cotton and viscose slubs, which have for many years proved popular fabrics. The bleaching of these cloths is carried out on the jigs, as an open bleaching machine exerts too much tension on the selvages and breaking-out readily occurs. With ordinary jigs, not more than five pieces can be worked at a time, and firms dyeing large quantities of these cloths usually have available jigs of a particularly large type which are capable of holding as many as 10 to 12 pieces at once. It must be understood that this is not the only means of bleaching these end and end slubs. An ordinary winch scouring machine would suffice, and, as with so much of the work under discussion, much must be left to the individual dyer's discretion and the particular machinery that he may have at his disposal.

After stitching and marking, the pieces are wound on the jigs through hot water, and are then boiled for three hours in soap and soda of the following strength:

- 10 pieces rayon slubs, weight 300 lb.
- 15 lbs. soda ash.
- 2 lbs. soda flakes.
- 1 lb. proprietary scouring agent.

80 gals.

TENDENCY TO CRACK OR BURST

In view of the length of the batches when bleaching is so carried out, one man can usually be made to look after three jigs at a time, though a very sharp lookout must be kept for any tendency of the pieces to crack or burst on the selvages. After continuous running, alkaline liquor treatment exerts a very weakening effect on the fabric and breaking-out readily occurs. Having boiled sufficiently, the goods are washed off, chemicked and soured at the usual strength, and may then be batched up in readiness for running on to the dye jigs.

The better qualities of these rayon slubs resemble cotton slubs in that poor penetration is often evident. It is not, however, too prevalent a fault to rule out jig dyeing methods, but precautions must be taken to ensure that as high a dyeing temperature as possible be used, consistent with the particular dyestuffs employed. The dyer of rayon slubs is faced with the dilemma that too much running in the dye liquor readily causes breaking-out at the stitchings and snapping of the selvages and insufficient running results in bad penetration. It becomes, therefore, a matter of real experience to ensure that the goods have received adequate dyeing treatment.

Previous remarks in connection with dyestuffs that may be used on viscose and cotton brocades apply equally well here, though the difficulties attached to obtaining the same shade on the rayon as on the cotton are not evident to anything like the same extent.

After dyeing, it is not advisable to mangle in the ordinary manner, though a run through a light two-bowl rubber pad proves helpful before drying. After drying,

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Imports of Cotton Goods

The following is from the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York City:

"Statistics just released by the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce reveal the total importation from all countries of cotton cloth for consumption for the half year ending June 30, 1936 to be 63,766,000 square yards, valued at \$5,511,000. This compares with 36,623,000 square yards for the same period in 1935 and is slightly in excess of the 1935 total for twelve months.

"These figures relate only to the goods generally described as 'Countable Cotton Cloths' which are covered by import classes 304, 305 and 306. Other classifications, such as velveteens, handkerchiefs, table covers and rugs, in which there is an important and increasing Japanese traffic, are not included.

"Japanese imports in these classes for the six months' period were 45,290,000 square yards, over 71 per cent of the total and for June alone, 12,038,000 square yards out of 14,624,000 from all countries. This is the highest monthly importation of foreign cotton cloth since March, 1925. It is connected by the department with importers' efforts to accumulate stocks in advance of the tariff rise which became effective on June 20. This is supported by the fact that only 738,000 square yards of Japanese goods were entered into bonded warehouses in June whereas 4,071,000 square yards were withdrawn and 7,967,000 square yards were entries for immediate consumption. At the beginning of the year, bonded warehouse stocks were slightly more than 11 million square yards; on June 30th, the stocks of these Japanese goods had been reduced to about 908,000 square yards.

"Of bleached goods alone, June imports for consumption from Japan were 10,552,000 square yards, bringing the six months total to 38,634,000 square yards with an average valuation of less than 4½¢ per yard. Comparative figures are:

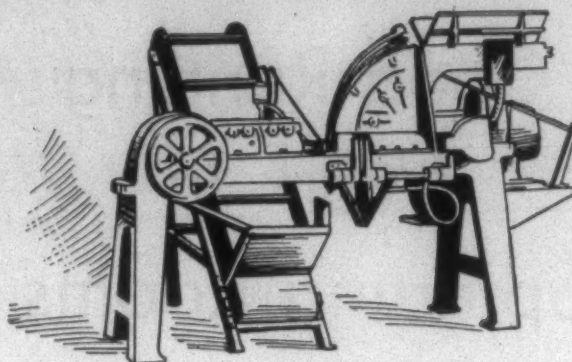
6 months	1936	38,634,000 square yards
12 months	1936	30,041,000 square yards
12 months	1934	6,043,000 square yards
12 months	1933	256,000 square yards
12 months	1932	51,000 square yards

"In printed, dyed and colored cloths, June imports for consumption from Japan were 1,487,000 square yards and the total for six months amounted to 6,575,000 square yards. The successive increases here have not been so perpendicular but again the six months' total for 1936 equals the twelve months' business of 1935.

"Imports of unbleached cloths for the six months were but 81,000 square yards. The specific minimum rate of tariff which is applicable to unbleached cloth but not to the other classifications has been effective in concentrating the flow of Japanese imports on these products in which cheap labor costs is a more important ingredient.

"The tariff increase, which has been estimated variously from ½ cent to 1¼ cents per yard on the fabrics in greatest competition, became effective June 20. Its immediate effect has been the transference of bonded stocks into trade channels and a large volume of new shipments for direct release. This is similar to the experience in most of the seventy odd countries which have put up defences against the complete disruption of their natural interests. Temporarily, this concentration may have a tendency to check the constantly rising tide of these imports; it is most questionable, however, that any permanent halt has been accomplished, in view of the extremely low Japanese valuations, which are based upon labor and living costs so low as to be totally incomparable with our standards."

GRATIFYING Results



Bobbin Cleaners Finish Their Work in Half the Time Formerly Required

ANOTHER interesting report comes from one of our salesmen!

"This mill," it reads, "formerly cleaned its bobbins with a Double-End Utsman machine. Two men were required on each shift to do the job. After the Type K machine was installed, each bobbin cleaner was able to complete his job in half the time formerly required, which meant that only one man was thereafter necessary on each shift."

As a result, this mill is saving each year more than the entire cost of the Type K.

Type K is the most efficient system ever devised for cleaning bobbins. That's why so many reports of such gratifying results come to us following installation. Where the mills have been using the hand-cleaning method, even greater results are obtained.

The savings that can be effected by Type K are worth looking into. Write for booklet today.



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Points That Aid Good Running Work In Spinning Rooms

By A. C. Moore

It is not worthwhile to see merely things in the spinning room that will prevent good running work unless you are going to try to correct them. I always try to check on the points we will mention below.

The first thing to consider is the condition of the roving as it comes from the card room. It is just as bad to have too much twist in the roving as to have too little twist. If the roving does not have enough twist it will not draft out, so that it will come through whole and damage the rollers. If the tension is not right and the roving has thick and thin places you will have poor running work and uneven yarn when it is spun. Spinning bobbins should be watched closely and not be allowed to get by spinning, but should run off when made. Care should be taken to see that the travelers are not so light that singles will get back. They should be heavy enough to break the end down.

CLEANING

Second, all spinning should be cleaned at the proper time if you are to have good running work. Roving should be wiped clean at all times and not allowed to accumulate on top or bottom of frames, causing it to break back or pull heavy. Top rolls should be cleaned once a day. Steel rolls should be cleaned twice a week. This will prevent rolls choking up and causing bad running work. Spinning stands should be picked out at least once per week, or twice if needed to prevent steel roller chocks next to the stands, especially next to a stand that is full of thread waste and cotton and cannot be properly oiled. Otherwise you will have bad running work and worn stands, resulting in lost production and making new stands necessary. Backs of frames should be cleaned once every 8 hours. Never allow spinners to clean backs with cotton, running her hands between the ends. This will cause gouts and slugs in the yarn. Always have the spinners use a piece of cloth for this, running it under the levers and when cleaning the stands, they should run the cloth around the stands.

Keep sides run out clean. Section men should fix spinners side boards so that they will be clean around the stands and a portion of the back. Separators, rings,



rails and green boards should be cleaned every 8 hours. Base rails should be cleaned once a week. Spinners should keep chokes out from under the spindles so that speed of spindles will not be reduced, as this will cause slack yarn and bad running work. Where there are back laps, they should be cleaned twice a week. Revolving top clearers should be cleaned once each week. The back clearers should be cleaned once in 8 hours.

Section men should train spinners to watch for bobbin singles, gouts and slugs in roving. If they are spun, they will make seconds and the company cannot sell seconds. Doffers should clean a certain number of spindles every 8 hours so all bobbins will go down level. High bobbins will decrease the distance between bobbin and thread. This will take out the balloon and cause the ends to run badly. I have found out that if the distance from the thread to the top of the bobbin is the same as the diameter of the ring, the work will run better.

Doffers should be trained to get up all ends when piecing up after doffing. Never run ends above the top change any more than can be helped as it will cause bad work and waste in spooling and winding.

OILING

Particular care should be used in oiling as oil is cheaper than machine parts. Oil should not be poured on at random, but all oil holes should be clean and just the right amount of oil used. When oiling spindles, fill the bearing, but never run the base cup over. When oil runs over, the rail will be oily and cause ends to pull heavy and run badly. A section man should carry a cup at all times and never pass a spindle that is vibrating from lack of oil. He should keep a close check on piling at all times, for a good oiler is as important as a good section man. Section men should also check the cleaning listed above and see that the schedule is carried out. It will help get better running work.

DUTIES OF SECTION MEN

Section Men should not allow spinners to break back ends for such things as bobbins off, bobbins stopped up

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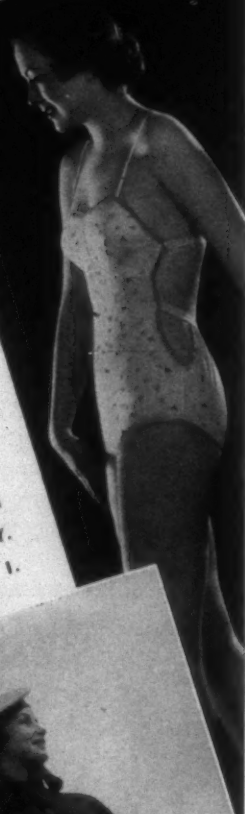
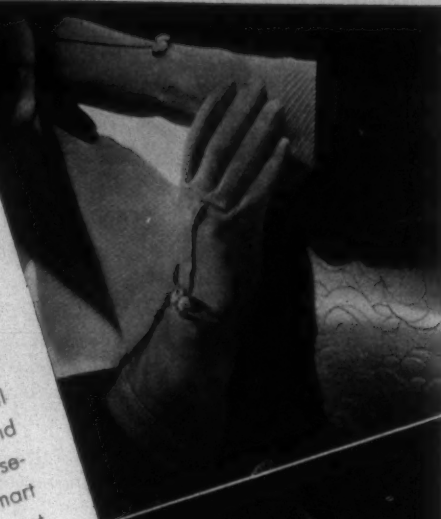
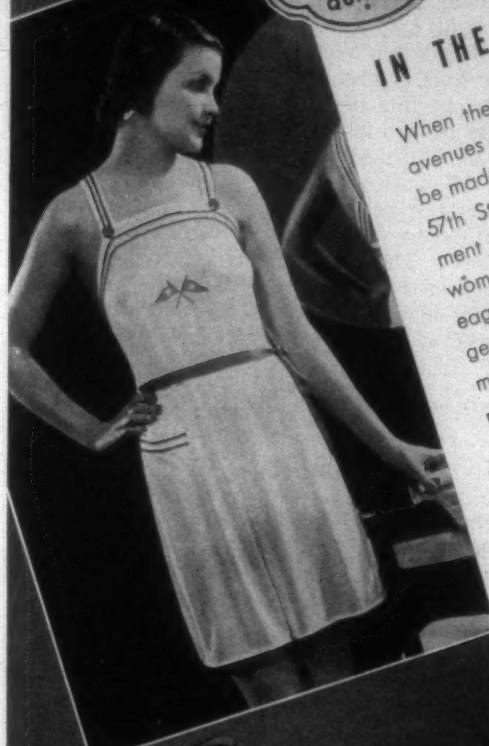


ENKA RAYON IN THE FASHION PARADE

When the new fall fabrics troop down the avenues of fashion, many of the smartest will be made with Enka Rayon. Fifth Avenue and 57th Street add their enthusiastic endorsement to that of Seventh Avenue and smart women from Park Avenue to Main Street eagerly buy frocks, negligees, gloves, lingerie and a whole gamut of wearing apparel made with Enka rayon.

Fabrics and garments carrying the Enka Fashion Approved Tag have been authoritatively passed upon for style, color, design and wear—and have been tested by the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau. Some of the loveliest of the fabrics predestined for fall and winter leadership will be made with Enka rayon and identified by the Enka Fashion Approved Tag.

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Personal News

R. Z. Cates, well known cotton merchant of Spartanburg, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

J. W. Skipper has become overseer of carding and spinning on the second shift at the Jennings Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

George D. Simpkins, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of spinning at the Cherokee Spinning Mills and returned to Shelby, N. C., his former home. He will have charge of the rayon, wool and silk carding and spinning and rayon throwing and twisting at the Eton Mills.

Russel T. Fisher, who has been secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for some time, has also been made treasurer, succeeding W. S. Pepperell who was recently appointed purchasing agent for the Burlington Mills.

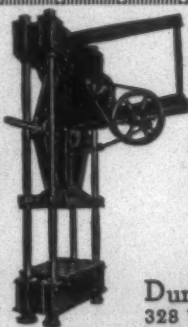
H. Ross Brock resigned his position in the Technical Department of Martha Mills, Textile Division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Thomaston, Ga., to become Southern representative of Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company of Whitinsville, Mass.



H. R. BROCK

travelers for better running work and a product of superior quality.

Mr. Brock received his degree in textile engineering from Georgia Tech in 1932 and became connected with Martha Mills where he has conducted numerous tests in every department of the mill. He worked on all the technical problems of expansion and modernization and was unusually successful in determining the proper designs of rings and



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Tel.—247

Recent Textile Patents

Two textile patents of unusual interest, as well as several other patents of interest were recently awarded to Carolinians, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAM B. HODGE of Charlotte, was awarded a patent on apparatus for cleaning textile machinery, which is assigned to Parks-Cramer Company of which he is an official. This cleaner travels on a track above the machinery and comprises a housing mounted on a traveler which has an electric motor for driving the traveler along the trackway and also for driving an electric fan disposed within the housing. The bottom of the housing has on each side of the track a pair of adjustable spouts and the front spouts can be inclined laterally of the machine in one direction, while the rear spouts on each side can be inclined in the opposite direction to produce better cleaning of the machine over which it travels.

Messrs. W. H. Suttentfield, Olin York and V. A. Howard, all of Statesville, secured a patent on a machine for the random dyeing of packages of yarn wound on a perforated holder. The machine has an endless conveyor which clamps the packages and movable nozzles close one package at a time and the machine delivers a charge of dyestuff to the interior of the package.

Would Dissolve L. Banks Holt Cotton Mills

Durham, N. C.—Stockholders and creditors of the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Co., cotton goods manufacturer, of Graham, have been ordered to appear at a hearing here September 1 to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved.

The hearing was ordered by Superior Court Judge Marshall T. Spears upon petition of minority stockholders who claimed the company, which has a capital stock of \$900,000, has not paid dividends in 10 years.

Plaintiffs in the action to dissolve the corporation include Mrs. Kitty Holt Drewry, John C. Drewry and others.

Mrs. Francis Gorman Granted Divorce

Among the list of divorces granted as published by the Providence (R. I.) Journal on July 11th was the following:

Josephine Gorman vs. Francis J. Gorman. Extreme cruelty. Decision for petitioner, who is awarded custody of five minor children. Cunningham, Semonoff and Kelly, counsel.

Two More Mills Appoint Klumpp-Glynn Co.

The Robinson Yarn Mill of Gastonia and Dallas, N. C., and the Borden Manufacturing Company of Goldsboro, N. C., have appointed Klumpp-Glynn & Co., of Philadelphia as their exclusive representatives.

The Robinson Yarn Mill is a new property to the Robinson interests, having been recently acquired and re-equipped with modern machinery to produce high-grade combed peeler knitting yarns in a range from 14s to 60s.

Klumpp-Glynn will represent this mill everywhere except in New England.

The Borden Manufacturing Company have recently installed 5,000 long draft spindles and other new

machinery in order to step up the production of improved carded yarns in a range from 8s to 30s single and ply.

For this mill, Klumpp-Glynn Co. have exclusive distribution in Maryland Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York City.

Durham Hosiery Statement

Durham Hosiery Mills shows the following statement of earnings for the six months ended June 30th:

Operating Profit	\$29,106.39
Miscellaneous Income	2,093.39

Less: Other charges against income (including \$14,096.79 non-operating property expense)	23,816.42
---	-----------

Net Profit	\$ 7,383.36
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Cotton Goods Exports Higher

Encouragement is found in the fact that exports of cotton manufactures from United States increased approximately 10 per cent during the first six months of this year over the volume for the corresponding period in 1935. Preliminary figures for the first half of the year indicate total exports of 106,735,000 square yards as against 97,492,000 square yards during the 1935 January-June period, and 186,565,000 square yards during the entire year 1935, the Cotton-Textile Institute reports.

Most of the increase is attributed to recapture by the American industry of its former position in the Cuban market—a development credited to the joint efforts of the Textile Export Association and the Institute which resulted in the issuance of a decree by the Cuban Government practically embargoing Japanese cotton goods after April, 1935. The full effect of the decree could not be realized immediately because importers had accumulated large stocks of Japanese cottons in anticipation of the decree.

Unfortunately an equally favorable report of the Philippine market situation cannot be made. Shipments to the Islands, once the industry's major foreign market, have declined progressively since 1934 until June, 1936 when they slumped to less than 2,000,000 square meters. During the first six months this year, shipments of United States cotton goods to the Philippines aggregated 13,142,000 square meters or at the rate of 26,284,000 square meters for the entire year.

Meanwhile, during the first five months of the year alone, arrivals of Japanese cotton goods, both direct from Japan and via Hong Kong, totalled approximately 23,000,000 square meters or at the rate of 46,000,000 square meters for the year. In addition, Japan shipped nearly 13,450,000 square meters of rayon piece goods into the Islands.

The continuing decline of cotton shipments from the United States to the Philippines is regarded by exporters as additional evidence of the ineffectiveness of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" which, announced by the State Department, was expected to divide the Philippine market substantially on a 50-50 basis between the United States and Japanese cotton industries.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Grendel Cotton Mills is having the Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., design and install a new pipe system on their slasher exhaust to which will be later added the "No Drip" slasher hoods.

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GREENSBORO, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C.

Points That Aid Good Running Work In Spinning Rooms

(Continued from Page 8)

and tangled bobbins, but should teach them to get a bobbin and get the end running. They should teach spinners to flag all ends that are not running so that section men can fix them, but never flag an end that does not need attention. When a frame breaks down, section men should go over all studs and bearings and replace those that need it. They should never be in such a hurry that they do not do their best work or the frame will often need attention again the next day. They should try to set all gears so they cannot be heard when running. They should always use a heavy grease for gears. I think it runs longer.

I had rather go through my alley and hear all my frames running smoothly rather than like a freight train. Keep a close check on all belts. Do not put such long buckles on belts that they will hit the shifter. Nothing is worse than hearing a belt go "plank, plank" and no overseer or superintendent can smile after hearing a noise like that. I like to run a job so that if the overseer or superintendent comes around, he will have a pleasant expression on his face.

Crop Estimate Is 12,481,000 Bales

A cotton crop of 12,481,000 bales, of 500 pounds gross weight, this year was forecast by the Department of Agriculture in its first production report of the season, August 8th.

Last year's crop was 10,648,391 bales; the 1934 crop, 9,636,000 bales.

The cotton acreage this year is 9.8 per cent larger than that of last year. It is placed by the department at 29,924,000 acres, after deducting 2.3 per cent—the average abandonment for the last ten years—from the area in cultivation July 1.

The condition of the crop August 1 was 72.3 per cent of normal, compared with 73.6 a year ago and 67.7, the 1923-32 average.

Indicated yield per acre was 199.7 pounds, compared with 186.3 last year and 169.9, the 1923-32 average.

The census bureau announced ginning prior to August 1 totalled 41,130 running bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 94,346 for last year and 99,787 for 1934.

The condition of the crop August 1 and indicated production by states follow:

Virginia, conditions 62 and indicated production 25,000 bales.

North Carolina 60 and 501,000.

South Carolina 54 and 586,000.

Georgia 60 and 910,000.

Florida 76 and 30,000.

Missouri 90 and 287,000.

Tennessee 81 and 403,000.

Alabama 75 and 1,065,000.

Mississippi 86 and 1,710,000.

Louisiana 79 and 678,000.

Texas 72 and 3,850,000.

Oklahoma 48 and 465,000.

Arkansas 84 and 1,272,000.

New Mexico 91 and 101,000.

Arizona 90 and 161,000.

California 96 and 419,000.

All other states 88 and 18,000.

Pacific Mill Sales Much Larger

Boston, Mass.—Sales of the Pacific Mills for the first six months of this year totaled \$25,222,839, the largest for that period in several years and show a small increase over those in the 1935 period, "but with a somewhat beteter margin of profit," A. E. Colby, president, announced today. Unfilled business at this time exceeds considerably that of a year ago, he said.

The company had a profit of \$59,538 for the half year, before Federal normal tax and surtax on profits, but including the full depreciation charge of \$589,054, and after allowing for \$471,830 flood damage last March to the Lawrence property. In the first half of 1935 there was a loss of \$574,751 before income taxes. Mr. Colby said all flood repairs and reconditioning have been completed and in addition to charging off this expense, the company also maintained its regular policy of current repairs and replacements.

"The continued practice of over-producing by the industry generally, particularly in finished cottons and rayons, is unsound," Mr. Colby continued. "A policy of operations within reasonable limits of plant and financial resources would seem to be sensible and sound and is the policy we are pursuing."

The company ended the half-year in an improved financial position, with current assets of \$22,934,073 including \$1,897,095 of cash and inventory of \$14,907,595. Net working capital rose to \$13,666,523 from \$13,304,160 on June 29, 1935.

Bulletin Board Promotes Safety

The accompanying illustration shows the combination safety and bulletin board at the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.

H. E. Newberry, personnel director at this mill, comments on the board as follows:



"We have found that by creating an interest among the different departments of our plant in regards to safety and accident prevention, that this interest has proven to be a help in combating lost time accidents. Our method is to insert a red bulb where a department has a lost time accident and it burns continuously until the insured employee returns to work.

"At the present time we have two of these boards installed, one at each of our main gates, and have found that the two boards combined are aiding us in the prevention of accidents quite a bit.

STEPCHILDREN?

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These looms are not stepchildren with us. The building of special looms for special purposes is definitely a part of our business . . . These are a few special looms that happen to be going through our plant now.

- 1 46" 4 harness 1 x 1 Non-automatic Flat Duck Looms. To be run in a state prison.
- 2 98" C4. Jacquard, 2 x 1 box. bobbin changing Rayon Bedspread Loom.
- 3 48 circular shuttle $4\frac{3}{8}$ " center— $1\frac{5}{8}$ " space, 12 harness 8/10" Webbing Loom with fan reed to weave shirt neckbands. 24 feet over all.
- 4 12/4 3 cam harness, 1 x 1. Axminster Loom. Weaves carpet 9 feet wide.
- 5 50" 18 harness, cam. 2 x 2, special Double Shuttle Velvet Looms.

If you have a special loom in mind to meet some particular problem, won't you consult us? We have a loom for every woven fabric.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Cotton Prospects

It seems to us that an average of 199.7 pounds of lint per acre is a lot of cotton to expect this year.

Only six times in the last 35 years has that yield been equalled or exceeded and yet we have had many years during which both the growing and the planting season have been excellent.

This year the acreage in the eastern portion of the cotton belt, where the yield per acre is usually high, has been sharply reduced and the stands have as a rule been very poor. The acreage in the western portion where the yield is much lower and where 160 pounds per acre is above the average, has been increased.

We just cannot see any justification for anticipating the very high average lint yield per acre of 199.7 pounds.

Private estimates are notoriously inaccurate and very little confidence can be placed in any of them.

It is our opinion that most private estimates are rank guesses and that very few of them are based upon any real reports or investigations.

It is interesting to note the range of the estimate which appear immediately ahead of the recent Government estimate of 12,481,000 bales. They were:

Journal of Commerce	11,511,000
J. E. Bennett	11,661,000
Strobhar Service	11,696,000
International Statistics	11,736,000
Fitch's	11,800,000
Schwabach's	11,831,000
Fairchild's	11,951,000

Clement, Curtis	12,125,000
Cochran	12,140,000
American Cotton Crop Service	12,459,000
Fossick	12,511,000
N. Y. Cotton Exchange Service	12,600,000
American Co-ops	12,654,000
GOVERNMENT	12,481,000

The estimates range from the 11,511,000 estimate of the *Journal of Commerce* to the 12,654,000 estimate of the American Co-operatives.

We have not made any extensive or detailed survey although we have seen a considerable portion of the eastern belt and have reports from other sections.

If we were making a guess it would be much nearer that of the *Journal of Commerce* than the figures put out by the American Co-operatives, in fact, we do not expect the ultimate crop to be much if any larger than the *Journal of Commerce* estimate.

The eastern portion of the belt had exceedingly poor stands in May and while replanting has filled in the gaps, it is our opinion that only perfect weather and a late fall can cause such plants to produce normally.

Estimate of a cotton crop in early August is at best little more than closing the eyes and making a stab in the dark, but we do not believe that there is anything upon which to base the very high estimate of an average of 199.7 lint pounds per acre.

The Amoskeag Tragedy

THE following is a recent newspaper dispatch from Manchester, N. H.:

Approximately 25 of the 40 electrical workers repairing flood damage at the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will get through Friday night, leaving only a skeleton crew, including a watchman and a few others who are assisting the auctioneer and appraisers in listing properties before liquidation.

If we had the space we would like to publish accounts of the numerous strikes which took place, at the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, over a period of years, all of them engineered by representatives of the United Textile Workers.

It was because of these never ending strikes and the apparent hopelessness of ever being free from them, that the management deemed it inadvisable to spend money for modern equipment.

Where are the several thousand men and women who earned their living by operating the 687,000 spindles and 21,000 looms in America's largest mill?

They are seeking jobs in other lines of work and many are suffering because they have not been able to find work to take the place of that which has been discontinued.

Where are United Textile Workers representatives who promoted the strikes and who drew their pay while the textile workers were idle?

Most of them are in the South promoting new labor disputes and living on dues collected from the new union members they have been able to secure.

What has the United Textile Workers or their leaders, Thos. F. McMahon or Francis J. Gorman, ever accomplished for the textile mill employees of New England?

That is a question which Thos. F. McMahon and Francis J. Gorman dare not attempt to answer because the only result of their work has been to wreck the textile industry of New England and throw more than 100,000 people out of work.

The great Amoskeag Mill stands idle and sledge hammers will soon be heard.

Her employees can look back and see the path which brought them to this end.

New Uses for Spectroscope

WE had previously heard of the spectroscope only as an instrument which when trained upon distant stars could tell what they were made of by breaking the light, which came from them, into a rainbow and accurately identifying the substance which produced each shade.

Recently threads from some stained dress goods were submitted to Mary E. Warga, woman astronomer at the University of Pittsburgh. She applied the spectroscope and found that the threads were discolored by tin and copper. It was found that these two metals came from bronze "travelers" over which the threads had passed. Substitution of hardened steel for the bronze eliminated the stains.

This is probably the first time that the spectroscope has been used for such purpose.

Market Outlook Still Bright

With the government crop report slightly on the bearish side, it is only natural that trade in yarns and goods should mark time for the moment. Buyers will want to wait a bit to see what will happen to cotton prices. So far they have not declined to any appreciable extent. We agree with some of the market authorities who feel that cotton prices should be stabilized by

fall and will aid in keeping textile markets on an even keel.

Fortunately the mills, in the strong statistical position they have occupied in about three years, do not need to worry about the present lull in buying. Unfilled orders are large enough and stocks small enough to support prices at current levels unless there is a very severe break in cotton prices.

In the meanwhile demand for deliveries continue strong. In addition both retail and wholesale distribution continues very active. It was noted in New York that a large number of retailers who arrived there early this week show little concern over the cotton situation. They are enthusiastic over the increased volume and profits that are experiencing in their business and show no lack of confidence in present values.

Some pressure is naturally being exerted against gray goods prices, but so far little yardage has been sold at concessions. A continuation of the present excellent demand for finished goods makes it certain that new business in gray goods will develop within a short time.

If the mills will sit steady, they should have little difficulty in maintaining prices. They have already escaped the seasonal dullness that usually develops in midsummer and if they take advantage of their present position, prospects for an active fall appear very bright.

Teaching Leadership

IN an article in the *Atlanta Journal*, Bishop Warren A. Candler says:

One of the evils springing out of what are called "leadership schools" is the inflaming of ambition in youthful minds, causing them to look for high places rather than to seek to render high service. Such selfish ambition never inspired great and unselfish leadership.

We do not need more ambition in the youth of the present generation. Many of them who are pursuing courses in schools of leadership are consumed already with ambitions which lead them to rush into places in which angels would fear to walk. They will never come by ambition to real leadership, but to much confusion, disappointment and defeat.

In the political world there is conspicuous and painful need of the wisest leadership. The great nations of the earth are under the leadership of little men. Ours is an era of pygmies and when needing as never before the wisest leadership. It is in the hands of pseudo-leaders who know not what is good for their own people, and are ignorant of what is best for mankind.

Personal Thrift

Don't spend your money foolishly. Let the Government do it for you!—*Toledo Blade*.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets were generally quiet last week as the majority of buyers were awaiting the publication of the first government crop report. There was some buying where buyers were not willing to go short pending the crop report.

In spite of the lack of demand, prices were strongly held by the mills. They continue in a very strong position, the statistics on stocks and fulfilled orders being regarded as the best since the summer of 1933. A number of print cloth and sheeting construction are in very short supply for nearby delivery and available goods for spot shipment continued to bring a premium. There was little business in plain fine yarn goods, but the fancy weaves continued to sell well.

One of the most encouraging factors in the situation is the strong demand for finished goods. Wash goods and percales sold well. Discounts on sheets were shortened and the market is expecting further advances unless there is a very severe break in cotton prices.

The position of rayon cloths remained obscured at the week-end in the fact of the lack of any clearcut settlement of the matter of quantity rebates on yarns. Although a decision had been expected yesterday from one of the large producers on this question, a delay cropped up and it appeared unlikely that anything would come out before late Monday afternoon and perhaps later in the week.

Millmen continued to hold for the high prices they had named earlier in the week, but they were finding buyers reluctant to follow these advances. Mill executives insisted that the prices are higher because of the strong mill position, and in any case their backlog of orders was so strong that they were confident that they could hold for the quoted prices for some weeks.

Current quotations on cotton goods were:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 3/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 1/2
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	6 1/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 1/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 1/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8 1/2
Brown sheetings, standard	9
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 1/2
Denims	13
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7 1/8
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40 - 46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Both spinners and yarn consumers were inclined to mark time last week pending the publication of the crop estimate. Trading covered only minor qualities, with indications that it would broaden rapidly if the crop report was favorable. Prices generally were firm although there were some reports here that small amounts of yarn could be had at concessions.

The situation in high grade carded yarns is being aggravated by the limited supply of suitable cotton that is available to the mills. In a number of instances mills have turned down orders because such cotton could not be secured.

Reports indicate a good many customers are holding up their inquiries until next week, when it is expected a great volume of buying will be released. Combed peeler and mercerized yarn interests claim the cotton report will have to be unusually bearish to affect their quotations, which in part depend on the prices at which premium cotton must be bought to cover yarn contracts.

Mercerizers took a big volume of orders last month and in June and have been agreeably surprised at the way customers are specifying deliveries. This led to another spurt in buying of combed peeler ply yarns recently, but the processors apparently were able to cover additionally without paying higher prices. The processors have been taking in their mercerizing twist shipments promptly and it is believed this will continue through the rest of this month. Between 8 and 9 million pounds of two-play combed yarn has been contracted for since the movement began, it was said.

Examples of spinners being more disposed to consider propositions came to the notice of a number in the trade. Some of the same millmen a week or more ago had nothing to offer for the present. Now they are acquiescent to learning what buyers may be interested in. This attitude took several forms. With a number it meant they were back with yarn to sell within limited proportions.

Quotations are as of August 8.

Southern Single Skeins		24s	30 1/4
8s	25 1/4	26s	31 1/2
10s	25 1/4	30s	33 1/2
12s	26	40s	39
14s	26 1/4		
20s	28		
26s	31		
30s	31 1/2		
36s	37 1/2		
40s	38 1/2		
Southern Single Warps			
10s	25 1/4		
12s	26		
14s	26 1/4		
16s	27 1/2		
20s	28		
26s	31		
30s	31 1/2		
40s	38 1/2		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			
8s	25 1/4		
10s	26		
12s	26 1/4		
16s	27 1/2		
20s	28		
24s	30 1/4		
26s	31 1/2		
30s	33 1/2		
36s	37 1/2		
40s	39		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
8s	25 1/4		
10s	26		
12s	26 1/4		
14s	27		
16s	27 1/2		
20s	29		
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		8s	25 1/4
		10s	26
		12s	26 1/4
		16s	27 1/2
		20s	29
Carpet Yarns			
		Tinged Carpets, 8s, 3	
		and 4-ply	23
		Colored stripe, 8s, 3	
		and 4-ply	27 1/2
		White carpets, 8s, 3	
		and 4-ply	25
Part Waste Insulating Yarns		8s, 21ply	22
		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
		12s, 2-ply	24 1/2
		16s, 2-ply	25 1/2
		30s, 2-ply	31 1/2
Southern Frame Cones		8s	25
		10s	25
		12s	25 1/2
		14s	26
		16s	26 1/2
		18s	27
		20s	27 1/2
		22s	28 1/2
		24s	29 1/2
		26s	30 1/2
		28s	31 1/2
		30s	32
		40s	38 1/2

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and supply you with cash to the net
amount of your shipments as made.

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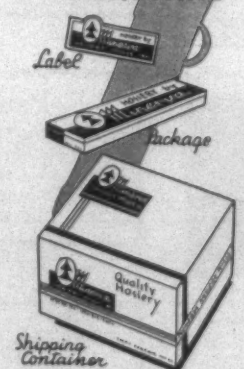
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"Co-ordinated Packaging"

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IT'S
matched
PACKAGING



Folding and scimp boxes, cartons, counter and window displays, seals, labels, bands, shipping containers.

PACK YOUR PRODUCT in a distinctive package and have the label, seal or band, box, shipping container, counter display, etc., of the identical style in design and color. Adhere to this unified idea of "matched packaging," just as you may have matched golf clubs. It will prove to be most effective advertising and a big sales aid. At the same time you can economize through savings in art, engravings and printing.

May our Art Department design such an ensemble for you? Let us show you how "CO-ORDINATED PACKAGING" may be applied to your business! No obligation.

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A No. 1 Cardroom man wants job grinding cards or fixing fly frames, or overhauling fly frames. Have had 20 years experience; can furnish good references. Will go anywhere. Address "C.F.H." care Textile Bulletin.

Position wanted as General Superintendent or Superintendent. Thirty years experience on all kinds of plain and fancy cotton goods. Thoroughly experienced on re-organizing and re-vamping machinery, and can get results. Best references. Address "Box X" care Textile Bulletin.

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Providence, R. I.

Stronger World Cotton Market Is Indicated

Daily News Record

Washington.—A strengthened market position for cotton is indicated by the bureau of Agricultural Economics in a report on the world cotton situation. The bureau attributes the rising price of cotton during June and early July to the high level of world consumption of American cotton compared with last year, the small supply of cotton in private hands, the reduction in stocks of Government-financed cotton, and the belief of the trade that the coming crop probably will show only a moderate increase over the 1935-1936 crop.

Activity has increased during the last two months within the cotton textile industry. Mill consumption in June amounted to 556,000 bales compared with 384,000 bales in June last year.

European mill activity is on a fairly high level, generally speaking, although conditions vary from country to country. The mills are active and imports and consumption relatively heavy in the United Kingdom as a result of vigorous demand from the home market. On the other hand labor troubles in France and Belgium, import restrictions in Germany and Italy, and the loss of export markets by Italy and the Central European countries are hampering mill activity and cotton consumption on the Continent.

Yarn production and cloth exports are running at a high level in Japan. Recently imports and mill takings of Indian and sundry cottons especially Brazilian, have tended to increase relative to American. In China apparently a strong effort is being made to use Chinese cotton and draw on stocks in anticipation of the new Chinese crop. Imports in Shanghai American cotton so far this season of have declined more than other foreign cottons as compared with last year.

The first official estimate of the 1935-1936 crop in Argentina is 354,000 bales, an increase of about 50,000 bales over 1934-1935 production. Present indication are for a 1936-1937 Chinese crop of about 3,250,000 bales, an increase of 25 per cent over 1935-1936.

In the United States the crop reporting board reports 30,621,000 acres of cotton in cultivation as of July 1, an increase of 9.8 per cent over the area in cultivation on July

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1 last season. Exports of American cotton in June were 287,000 bales, compared with 345,000 bales in June last year.

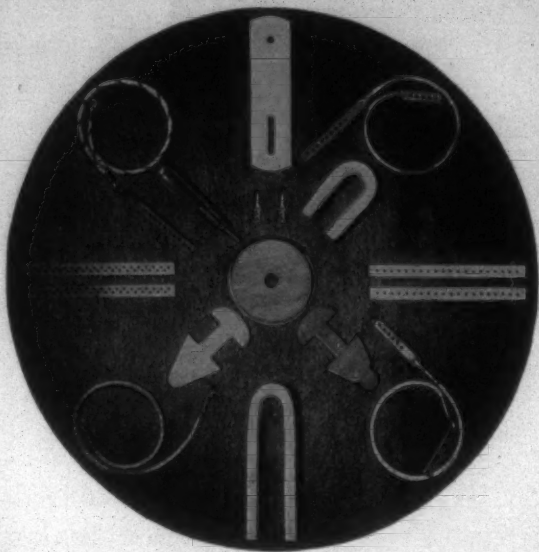
Am. Enka Stops Quantity Discount

Following the step taken by the DuPont Rayon Co., Inc., the American Enka Corp. has discontinued

quantity discounts as of June 19, 1936, the effective date of the Robinson-Patman enactment, and will allow customers a 5 per cent discount on all goods delivered from June 19 to Sept 30, and then no discount allowance except the cash discount.

As of Aug. 1 and later, quantity discount will apply against any shipment of inferiors or other substandard lots.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

Mill News Items

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—The Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Mill No. 1 is having the Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., install their "No Drip" slasher exhaust system on their slasher units.

SUMTER, S. C.—Sumter Textile Mills, division of H. London and Co., awarded the Textile Shop the contract of re-covering two of their 7' Dry Cans with copper. More of these cylinders are to be re-covered later.

LAURENS, S. C.—The Laurens Cotton Mill is having the Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., install their Vacuum Lint and Dust collector on their 180 spindle automatic spooler.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Knoxville Knitting Mills Co., whose seamless hosiery for men, women and children was once distributed nationally under the name of "Knox Knit," has ceased production and "now is in process of liquidation," according to L. O. Wilson, general manager.

The machinery of the big plant, once comprising 611 knitting and 165 ribbing machines, is being sold. About 500 were employed before production was curtailed.

Some time ago it was reported that the company would discontinue operation, but at the time there was no official statement to confirm it.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Erwin Manufacturing Company, makers of knitted underwear, added scores of former employees recently to make a total working force of about 250.

L. O. Erwin, general manager, said the mill would be running at full capacity before the end of the week, with 275 persons on the payrolls. The mill was closed down several weeks until July 27 because of lack of orders.

There are enough orders to keep the mill going until the first of the year, it was stated.

RICHMOND, VA.—Blue Ridge Rayon Mills, Inc., a Delaware corporation, authorized to do business in Virginia, has changed the rate of dividend and providing that holders of A and B shares of preferred stock be exchanged for new preferred stock, the A and B shares to be retired. W. S. Coulter, general counsel, at Burlington, N. C., filed the amendment papers with the Virginia Corporation Commission.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Construction work on the two story brick and steel addition adjoining the west end of the plant of the Mock-Judson-Voehringer, Inc., will be completed about the middle of this month, according to John K. Voehringer, Jr. New machinery installation will begin as soon as construction is completed, he said.

The new unit will increase the output by approximately 25 per cent and 300 more persons will be added to the operating staff, bringing the total number of workers employed to approximately 1,400. The addition, 128 by 107 feet, is the third expansion since the industry was organized here in 1927 and it provides about 30,000 square feet of floor space, which increases the total space of the plant to approximately 150,000 square feet, making it one of the largest full fashioned silk hosiery plants in the entire Southern states.

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Southern Representative,
EUGENE J. ADAMS

P. O. BOX 329

ANDERSON, S. C.

Mill News Items

NEW HOLLAND, GA.—The Pacolet Manufacturing Company is having two of their Barber Coleman spoolers and warpers equipped with the new vacuum cleaning system designed and installed by the Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C. This work is to be completed in the near future.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Consolidation of the American Spinning Company with the Florence Mills of Forest City, N. C., will be considered at a meeting of the stockholders here September 3, it was announced here.

The Florence Mills has a majority of the stock in the local plant and is now moving for surrender of the American Spinning Company's charter and a subsequent merger.

The Greenville mill employs 900 persons. No personnel changes are contemplated if the proposed action materializes, President Allen F. Johnson said.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Boyertown Knitting Company, Bristol, Va., financed by New York and Philadelphia interests, has leased the old Tenneva Hosiery Mills at Bristol, Va., and is starting operating. At first 60 persons were employed, but the number is expected to be increased to 150 within the next 60 days.

The Boyertown company leased the building with right to purchase. It bought all machinery and equipment of the Tenneva company, which closed about three months ago.

S. M. McCracken, who was manager of the Tenneva Hosiery Mills, is president and general manager of the new company, which will manufacture circular knit hosiery, operating eight hours daily.

The Boyertown company, with headquarters at 419 Arch street, Philadelphia, is linked already with the Tenneva mill, according to textile directories, which list S. M. McCracken as superintendent of one and president of the other. The ownership of neither, however, is specified. Boyertown operates 90 circular knitting and 45 ribbing machines, while Tenneva has 296 latch needle and 110 ribbing machines. Both specialize in men's half hose, misses' and infants' hose.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—With permission of the U. S. District Court, answers for Charles H. Robertson, collector of internal revenue in the North Carolina district, have been amended by filing demurrers to suits brought by eight leading cotton textile industries in the State for recovery of cotton processing taxes paid prior to the testing of the agricultural adjustment act in the courts.

The demurrers in effect ask that actions of the eight plaintiff mills be thrown out of court and that, if they wish to sue to recover, they shall make new claims and institute new actions in accordance with procedure outlined in the revenue act effective with the President's signature of June 22, 1936. They cite provisions of the act that claims for refund must be filed after June 22, 1936, and prior to July 1, 1937, that recovery must be sought from the Federal Government and not the collector, that adjudication in suits for recovery of cotton processing taxes is taken from the District Court, that if claims are denied by the commissioner of revenue they go first to the U. S. Treasury's Board of Review and are appealed from rulings of that board to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

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Every roll of Charlotte Belting is tested and restretched at the factory, by running the belt under tension over a series of pulleys. This reduces the amount of "take-up" after installation and discloses any imperfections in manufacture, thus insuring a belt as nearly perfect as can be made.

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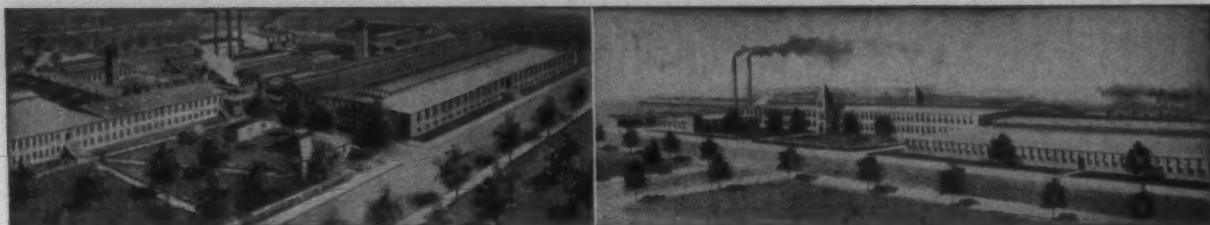
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AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM THROUGHOUT



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

CENTRAL, S. C.

CENTRAL MILLS (Formerly Issaqueena)

This mill has been primping up. A much needed new floor has been laid in the weave room—the work just completed; A. J. Fant, the jolly overseer, says his patience and all his clothes got threadbare during the operation—but he's feeling fit as a fiddle now, and mighty proud of the improvement.

That bald-headed son of mine with the Charlie Chaplin mustache had recently visited here, but "Ma" went right behind him and got Mr. Fant, overseer, John Hicks, J. D. James, W. E. Garland and Roy Fant, livewire young loom fixers, to sign on the dotted line.

M. C. Atkinson is overseer the cloth room; Otis James, overseer carding; F. E. Young, overseer spinning; M. R. Summey and Aden Newell, slasher men.

More and More Flowers Along the Pathway of Life

NUMEROUS friends have told me that just after the Textile Association meeting at Blowing Rock, Mrs. Mildred Seydel, noted writer of Atlanta, paid me a lovely compliment in an article written for the Atlanta Georgian. I will appreciate it so much if some one will send me the clipping—or date of the said article, so that I may procure it from the Georgian.

Mrs. Seydel stopped over in Blowing Rock, on her way North, and from the Copley Plaze Hotel, in Boston, sent me a lovely letter she had received from Mrs. Lou Mize, of Commerce, Ga., commenting on my "wonderful stories of mill life." I immediately wrote to Mrs. Mize, sent her a clipping from The Bulletin—my write-up of Blowing Rock—and have had a delightful letter in reply. Mrs. Mize sent me some splendid verses (she called them the result of a brain storm) written after attending the funeral of a dear old lady, who had been denied flowers while living, but in death, they were piled on her grave in lavish abundance. Oh of we would think to give flowers—appreciation and praise, little things neces-

sary to human happiness—while eyes can see and ears can hear! Why don't we think?

More and more in the mad scramble and hurly-burly scramble for place and power, we see the finer instincts, sensibilities and graces pushed aside. That sweet unselfish spirit of graciousness that bids us to "love thy neighbor as thyself," is too seldom evidenced in our daily lives.

Those who do possess this spirit, and we all know some who do—have abundant hospitality, old fashioned chivalry, have a firm hand clasp, cheery smiles and hearty laughter; they are sincerely interested in others; have ready sympathy and encouragement, more than condemnation, for the weak. Such people stand out conspicuously as bright and shining beacons of light on a treacherous sea of discontent.

These are the people who "give flowers to the living," and send out wave after wave of goodwill to man, that circles the globe causing chords that were silent in the "Harp of the Soul" to vibrate again.

Oh if people would hate less, love more, and give more flowers!

"Let's praise each other now and then,
Give credit when its due;
Let's help the downcast heart again
To tackle life anew;
Let's pay the debts of love we owe,—
Forget the debts of hate;
Let's say the kindest words we know,
Before it is too late."

The above verse, published in *The Textile Tribune* of Spartanburg recently, is a sermon in a nutshell. I don't know the name of the author, but the sentiments, if adopted by the world, would raise the flood gates of happiness and wash away all ugliness from the earth.

Now read the verses by Mrs. Mize. Our own personal attitude toward life, is far more important than political strife.

Give Me Flowers While I'm Living
(By Mrs. Lou Mize)

If you're going to give me flowers,
Why not give them to me now,

Before the angle termed as Death,
Comes to chill my living brow?

Give them now while I can see them
And their fragrant beauty know;
And realize the love and kindness,
That the giver doth bestow.

We should give them for a funeral—
To refrain is almost sin,
But give *me* flowers while I'm living.
To my loved ones, give them then.

Flowers bring us silent comfort,
That no earthly powers can shake;
And our burdens seem to lighten,
Else our troubled hearts would break.

Then give flowers for a funeral—
Not to those who have passed on
But to loved ones left behind them
Who are sad and so alone.

And especially let us give them
To the weary invalid,
While they still can see and love them;
You'll be happy that you did.

But in life the sweetest flowers,
Are compliments we pay
To our friends and fellow workers,
Who have helped us on our way."

ROCK HILL, S. C.

ARCADE MILL MAKING VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS

This mill is getting an inside coat of paint. Everything in the way of machinery, is modern except the looms, which are not "Model X."

The picker room has Saco-Lowell blending reservers; the card room has long draft roving; there is long draft spinning, with Parks-Cramer cleaning system; Barber-Coleman spoolers and wipers; Taylor slasher control, and Hermas shearing machines.

The mill yard where we used to have community frolics (in the good old days (?) when folks worked 55 or 60 hours per week—and I don't see how they ever found time to play—but they did) is now a beautiful grassy lawn, with pretty evergreen borders, that were set out by the present superintendent, D. R. Broom; he has reason to be proud of his venture in beautifying the grounds, for the results are truly gratifying.

The President & Treasurer, D. Wills Hunter, also has a right to be proud of the dependable operatives, some of whom have never worked in any other mill. Some have been here all their lives.

KEY MEN

On the first shift, S. D. Boyd is carder, T. B. Black-

well, spinner, E. W. Ogburn, weaver, J. H. Comer, cloth room.

On the second shift, J. B. Propst, is carder, Claude Hare, spinner, and J. N. Dillingham, is weaver.

J. B. McCanless is master mechanic; C. W. Carruthers has been promoted from head loom-fixer to second hand in weaving.

IN THE OFFICE

Here we find Mr Hunter, the President and Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Sibley, Secretary, Mr. Sideney Adams, who is called "Oofy the Office Boy," and Miss Alta Fervell, Stenographer—all jolly good folk.

UNION, S. C.

UNION BUFFALO MILLS—UNION PLANT

The first part of this mill was built in 1893, says a stone set in office entrance, and it was here that the writer was initiated into the mysteries of weaving.

The hours were from 6 to 6, except on Saturdays, when we would get out the middle of the afternoon, *provided* we had cleaned up our machines so they would pass the critical eyes of the inspector.

If people had told us then, that the day would come when superintendents and overseers would be kind and considerate, and treat employees as equals, we could not have believed it. The overseers were terrible.

In those days, if the wheels stopped five minutes, we had to "make up" at least 30 minutes.

Now people work 8 hours instead of 11 or 12, and make twice as much. They have modern homes to live in, and every consideration is shown them.

There are people working here that worked here at the time I did, Mr. Lybrand, who is now assistant superintendent, is one of them.

THE KEY MEN

John D. Jones, is general superintendent of all the Union Buffalo group of mills, located at Union, Buffalo, and Fairmont.

J. J. Green, overseer carding, has been having lots of company from Washington, D. C., this summer. Wonder if Dorothy Dix had been interviewing him when she wrote such scathing denunciation of summer company?

John Cody, is overseer spinning, and two of his second hands are named "John."

F. A. Saunders, the overseer of weaving, came here when a small boy in knee pants.

Joe Wix is overseer cloth room; he was promoted from second hand, when the former overseer, George Smith, went to Fort Mill, sometime ago.

C. L. Hicks, the master mechanic, is the son of a former superintendent, now deceased. Mr. Hicks was superintendent and C. L. (Charlie) a boy, when I worked here.

I always liked superintendent Hicks. He came through the mill one day, saw that I was sick (I was taking measles) and made me go home, after the overseer of weaving, Will Senn, had refused to let me go. There was an epidemic of measles at that time, and it was next to impossible to keep all the machinery going.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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Mill Men Asked to Aid in Fight To Check Imports of Cotton Textiles

(Continued from Page 3)

done to save the domestic mills if the tariff route is not the answer?"

"American cotton for Japanese silk is a fair swap and Japan could and should balance her trade with this country without having to shift any appreciable quantity of her textiles into our home market when such a policy means the forcing of our textile workers into unemployment. We are spending thousands of dollars each year advertising and seeking new uses for cotton, while the Japanese spinner is buying seed and scattering them over Asia and South America, trying to find cotton to take the place of American cotton.

"The purpose of this letter is to stir you to action in doing a constructive, effective, local piece of work that will reflect its benefits in Washington and ultimately in our industry."

Cotton and Viscose Brocades and Slubs

(Continued from Page 6)

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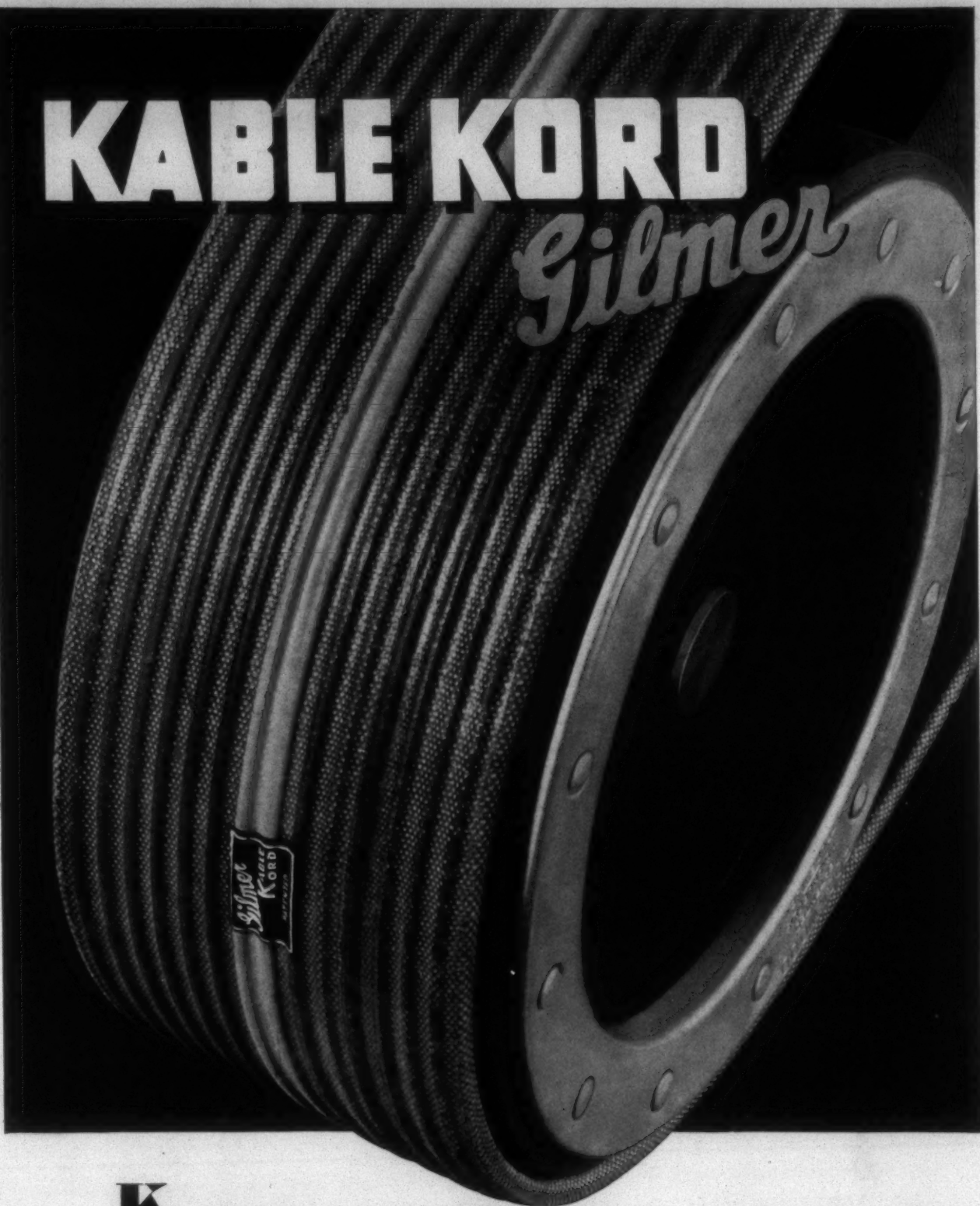
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